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COMMENT OF THE DAY

UN & The Canal

WHAT has been adroitly described by Britain as the "Egyptian situation" will later this week occupy the attention of the United Nations Security Council, and it is safe to predict it will be made into a first-class wrangle by Soviet Russia.

The decision to submit the subject to the UN is widely approved; it was, in fact, inevitable since Col Nasser had bluntly refused to enter into negotiations over the future of the Suez Canal except on his own terms. What has still to be demonstrated is whether the United Nations, either through the Security Council or the General Assembly, can bring the disputants together in such a way as to ensure a satisfactory settlement.

That there will be sharp debates in the Security Council is already clear. Russia considers the wording of the British request for examination of the situation to be prejudicial to Egypt's position; and Nasser has reacted characteristically by calling on the United Nations to consider "actions against Egypt" by Britain and France. Thus discussion of the problem is virtually ruled out.

IT is the desire of the Big Three that the United Nations should approve of the original Dulles plan as a basis for negotiations with Egypt designed to guarantee the Suez Canal as an international waterway in accordance with the 1888 Convention. It is doubtful, however, whether the world body will be prepared to lend a sufficient weight of support to the proposals in their present form. And any seriously watered down version cannot satisfy either Britain or France.

Even assuming the United Nations do approve by an emphatic majority vote the existing Dulles plan, the probabilities are that Egypt will refuse to accept the verdict as binding her to enter into negotiations. Having rejected the proposal which had the backing of 18 nations, "she is not likely to be amenable towards the same proposition even if it receives the support of twice as many countries."

A BRITISH spokesman has expressed the opinion that the Dulles plan is sufficiently flexible to enable Egypt to enter into negotiations without surrendering any of what she regards as her sovereign rights. But one fundamental point of the proposals is inflexible, namely that control of the Canal cannot be permitted to remain in the hands of one country. If Col Nasser is prepared to concede this, it is conceivable that the United Nations discussions and decisions will provide a vehicle for negotiations and an eventual settlement of the dispute.

The danger is that Col Nasser, firstly, will refuse to accept the principle that no one nation should possess exclusive control over the Canal; and secondly will insist that whatever support he receives in the United Nations will be sufficient to allow him to defy a majority decision.

Adoption of such an attitude could have only one result—creation of a crisis more acute and more menacing to peace than that which exists at the moment.

TENGKU TO VISIT BANGKOK

Kuala Lumpur, Sept. 24. The Chief Minister of Malaya, Tengku Abdul Rahman, announced today he will visit Bangkok soon to discuss plans with the Thai government for an all-out drive against the Communist Party in the deep jungle along the Malayan-Thailand border. The Tengku did not disclose

SELWYN-LLOYD'S HINT OF RETALIATION

London, Sept. 24. The Foreign Secretary, Mr Selwyn Lloyd hinted tonight that President Nasser's seizure of the Suez Canal could result in British retaliation—controlling the flow of the Nile River. From the Owen Falls Dam in Uganda.

"If you accept Nasser's argument that he is entitled

to break international agreements," Mr Lloyd told a nation-wide television audience, "we are entitled to do certain things."

This was his reply to questions about the reminder of the Colonial Secretary, Mr Alan Lennox-Boyd, on Saturday night that the Owen Falls dam in British-protected Uganda controls the flow of the white Nile, main source of the Nile River in Egypt.

Egyptian engineers now supervise the adjustment of

'Could Control Flow Of Nile'

water flow over the dam. Egypt's economy depends on irrigation from the sources of the Nile in British East Africa and Ethiopia.

But Mr Lloyd did not say whether Britain was considering shutting off the flow of the white Nile as a later step if Egypt rejects international control of the Suez

Canal.

He asked, however: "As far as negotiations are concerned, how much more are we expected to do?" Mr Lloyd appeared on the BBC programme "Panorama." He was interviewed by Hugh Cudlipp, editorial director of the independent Socialist newspaper "Daily Mirror."

Asked why Britain and France at last had gone to the United Nations, Mr Lloyd referred to article 33 of the United Nations charter which calls for parties to a dispute to attempt a settlement on their own first.

"What we have tried to do is take certain steps by negotiations among the parties as a preliminary to going to the United Nations," Mr Lloyd said. "I think we have acted throughout in a perfectly

straightforward and reasonable manner... We shall go to the Security Council in good faith," he said. "We shall also support the U.N. Association as we think that it will have a useful role to play in the negotiations."

Mr Lloyd said the role of the U.N. "is not just to keep the peace... it is to preserve the rule of law." But he added "we will do everything we possibly can to obtain a peaceful solution." — United Press.

EGYPT MAKES COUNTER MOVE

Request Sent To Security Council BRITAIN ACCUSED

New York, Sept. 24. Egypt officially asked the United Nations Security Council tonight to consider "actions against Egypt" by Britain and France.

Egypt's move came only a few hours after the Security Council had set Wednesday for hearing the Anglo-French complaint against Egypt's nationalisation of the Canal.

Britain and France made their request for a Security Council meeting yesterday.

The Egyptian request was made officially to Dr Emilio Nunez-Portuondo, of Cuba, the Council's President this month.

A DANGER
A letter handed to the Council President by Mr Omar Loutfi, the Egyptian delegate, asked the Council to consider "actions against Egypt" by some powers, particularly France and the United Kingdom, which constitute a danger to international peace and security and are serious violations of the Charter of the United Nations.

Mr Loutfi requested that a meeting be urgently convened in view of developments since his letter of September 17.

In the September 17 letter the Council was asked to keep "vigilant eyes" on the Suez situation.

Today's Egyptian move heightened the prospect of a full-

AND IF SUEZ CRISIS CONTINUES

Singapore May Buy More From Hongkong

Singapore, Sept. 24. Singapore may be forced to buy more from Hongkong instead of Britain and European countries if the Canal dispute continued much longer, merchants said today.

It might also have to buy more from the United States, Australia and Japan because European cargoes would be made more costly by the re-routing of ships around the cape.

A BIG JUMP

A big jump in the cost of living, unemployment, social unrest and complete dislocation of holiday and business travel arrangements would soon hit Malaya if the Suez Canal crisis was not solved quickly, they said.

The higher war risk; and the 15 per cent increase in shipping freight rates recently announced would make everything more expensive.

If the cost of living rises, both the Federation and the Singapore Government will be confronted with higher wages claims.

And as overseas buyers will eventually have to pay more for Malayan products, such as rubber, tin and others, this might lead to a drop in Malayan exports and unemployment.

UNION INFLUENCE

With the Communist emergency still on and Communist influence in trade unions very strong, labour unrest is certain to follow.

At present, there is great confusion in Singapore shipping offices about future sailings and fares.

More than 1,000 would-be passengers who had booked their passages to Europe over the next three months do not know whether they will be able to leave Singapore as they originally planned.

About 2,000 British servicemen due to go home after finishing their tour of duty in the Far East are also stranded through lack of transport ships and aircraft.—France-Press.

LANDSLIDES ENDING

Tokyo, Sept. 24. Japanese national Police said today, landslides were ceasing in Echigo, southern Japan, where a small market town was yesterday threatened by a slow moving giant landslide covering about 245 acres and a series of smaller slides blocking rivers and roads.

The Police said earlier reports of an undetermined number of people buried proved unfounded. The Police said no casualties were shown in today's check.—Router.

New Cyprus Visit By Lord Radcliffe

London, Sept. 24. Lord Radcliffe, the legal expert chosen by the British Government to draw up a new constitution for Cyprus, will fly to the Colony tomorrow, a Colonial Office spokesman said tonight.

The spokesman said: "His visit is in connection with the preparation of constitutional proposals for Cyprus."

The spokesman said that he could give no detail of

FIVE MPs HURT IN AIRLINER MISHAP

London, Sept. 24. Five MPs were injured today when the plane in which they were flying dropped 400 feet in an air pocket a few minutes before they arrived here from an official visit to Germany.

Two of them were sent to hospital. Three others were injured only slightly by the sudden drop, which threw them against the top of the plane.

Labour Member of Parliament Frank Kewell hit the ceiling so hard his head went through it.

Five other MPs in the plane were not hurt.—France-Press.

END BLOODSHED PLEA BY WOMEN

Nicosia, Sept. 24. Cypriot women today appealed to the women of Britain to try to end bloodshed in Cyprus.

Organisers of the appeal claimed that 6,000 women in the island had signed it.

The appeal said: "We appeal to you women of England to use your influence in bringing to an end all bloodshed and repression in Cyprus."

"We love our children, husbands and brothers and desire to live away from bloodshed, military measures, collective punishments, curfews and de-lusion camps."

"We don't hate the British people—but only what is being done here on the British people's behalf."

The appeal ended with an offer of a handshake with "all

And The Bloodshed ----

ANOTHER BRITISH SOLDIER DIES

Nicosia, Sept. 24. A British soldier, seriously injured when an extremist time bomb exploded on a crowded beach at Kyrenia yesterday, died in hospital today.

Another soldier injured in the same explosion was reported making "satisfactory progress" today. The beach was crowded with British servicemen and their families when the bomb went off.—United Press.

60 REBELS KILLED BY FRENCH TROOPS

Algiers, Sept. 24. More than 60 Algerian rebels, one of them a chief, were killed and some 15 others wounded in clashes with French troops and police in the last 24 hours.

An undisclosed number of troops were killed in the encounters.

The rebel dead included Zighout Youssouf, overall rebel chief in North Constantine Department.

Youssef, aged 35, was a ranking member of the Algerian National Liberation Movement. Rebels made nine assassination attempts in Algiers today and cast a shadow of fear over the city.

None of the intended victims was killed and one escaped being wounded, but he felt a revolver muzzle at his temple and heard the ineffectual click of the hammer on a faulty cartridge.

At least one of the wounded, a Moroccan was in a serious condition. He was shot by a fellow

Students Take Over Schools

Singapore, Sept. 25. Police reported several hundred Chinese students were camping early today in premises of three Chinese high schools a few hours after the Singapore government ordered the dissolution of the Singapore Chinese Middle School Students Union.

Police said more students were flocking to the Chinese High School, the Chung Cheng and the Yoke Eng High School.

Students brought with them extra clothing and food, police said.

A Police Officer keeping a watch of the Chung Cheng High School, three of whose teachers were arrested on Wednesday under banishment orders, told reporters that the students appeared to be preparing to camp in the school premises for several days.—Router.

FOREST FIRE

Running Springs, Sept. 24. More than 1,000 people were safely evacuated from this mountain resort area today as a major forest fire threatened its gas stations, shops and chalet-type dwellings.—United Press.

Florida Hit By Big Hurricane

Panama City, Sept. 24. Hurricane Flossy battered the north-west Florida coast today with winds of almost 100 miles an hour and 25-foot waves.

At least three people were dead. About 10,000 were evacuated from their homes near the Louisiana coast before the storm lunged eastward for Florida. About 50 people were unaccounted for aboard ships and offshore oil rigs.

At Panama City Beach, 10 miles west of the city, the storm arrived with 75-mile an hour hurricane winds early this afternoon and by 4 p.m. gusts had increased to more than 90 miles an hour.

'REALLY HOWLING'

"Waves of 25 feet are breaking over the beach pier, which usually stands 20 feet above the water," reported Don Brookings of radio station WFLA from the Panama Beach Hotel.

"It is really howling. There are a television antenna and power lines are falling down all over. The water has undermined a number of cottages here and they are falling into the sea. The roofs have blown off some of them."

Several tornadoes, generated in the complex air currents preceding the hurricane, struck several communities between Panama City and Tallahassee, the Florida capital 90 miles north-east of the port. Governor Leroy Collins of Florida alerted units of the National Guard to stand by.

It was estimated the tide had risen nine feet above normal at Panama City Beach. Tall schools and businesses closed between Mobile and Apalachicola, a distance of more than 200 miles.

TUGS SINK

The tug, Peter, picked up the three-man crew of a sinking tug in Mobile Bay, then vanished in the tempest with five men aboard.

In Louisiana, emergency crews battled floods in two parishes. St Bernard and Plaquemine, along the Mississippi below New Orleans.

Refugees were still streaming into New Orleans from the suburban Lake Pontchartrain area, where backwaters of Lake Borgne, which connects Pontchartrain with the Gulf, were piling up. The world's longest bridge, the 23.8-mile Lake Pontchartrain Bridge into New Orleans, withstood its first hurricane test well.

At 6 p.m. the New Orleans Weather Bureau reported that the hurricane was moving inland near Fort Walton, Florida, 62 miles west of Panama City.—United Press.

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Margaret Has Pleasant Sea Trip

Mombasa, Sept. 24. Princess Margaret, after 30 busy hours in this Kenya port, spent a restful day today on the Royal Yacht, Britannia, on her way to the British island colony of Mauritius. An official message received here

Pineau Going To New York

Paris, Sept. 24. The French Foreign Minister, M. Christian Pineau, will go to New York next week to head the French delegation when the Security Council discusses the Suez Canal crisis, it was learned today.—France-Press.

Dr Hewlett Johnson Arrives In Peking

London, Sept. 24. Dr Hewlett Johnson, Dean of Canterbury, arrived in Peking today with his wife and two daughters after touring west and southern China. Radio Peking announced.—Router.

What Started Blaze In Rocket Centre?

Melun, Sept. 24. French Air Force investigators today were trying to find out the causes of a mysterious fire which last night swept the rocket testing centre at Melun-Villaroche.

Fire brigades succeeded in putting the blaze out in half an hour, but damage was estimated at tens of millions of francs.

The fire was accompanied by violent explosions believed to be due to the presence of acid and fuel tanks in the vicinity.

Witnesses were shattered a quarter of a mile from the fire.—France-Press.

KING'S PRINCESS

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"SHERREE & LORI" and Vocalist
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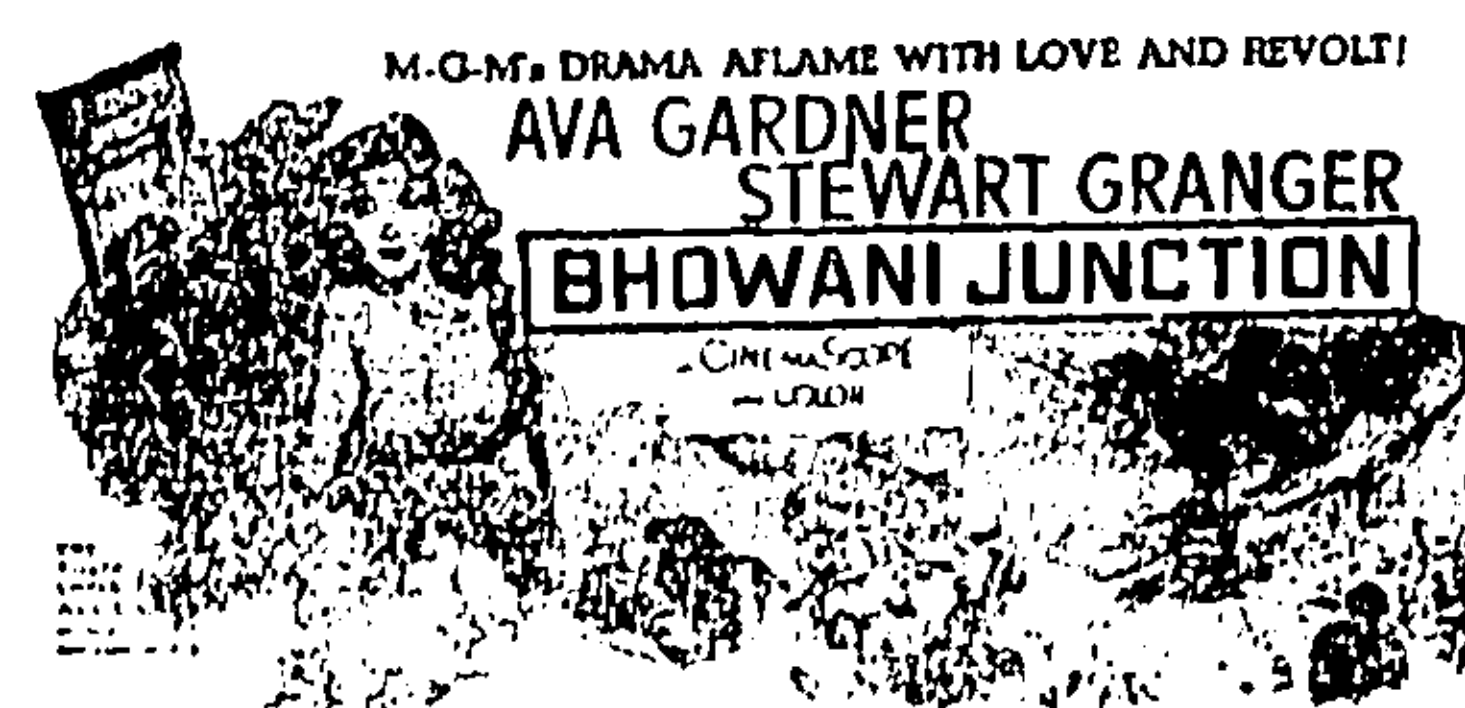
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"SPRING BLOSSOMS REVUE"

Starring Chang, Ye Hui • Li Ying In Eastman Colour A Chinese Picture in Mandarin Dialogue

Presentation Of Shields



Mrs. Vijaya Pandit, Indian High Commissioner in London, and Brigadier G.R.D. Munson, Commandant of the School of Infantry, Warminster, pictured with the 24 shields of Indian Army Infantry regiments which Mrs. Pandit had just presented and unveiled in the Blenheim Hall of the School.—Reuter photo.

Stevenson Warns America About Foreign Affairs

Tulsa, Sept. 24.

Mr. Adlai Stevenson, the Democratic nominee for President, declared today that the United States must stop "pretending that all is well" in foreign affairs and especially "when the Suez life line of Western Europe is in peril."

Lufthansa Passenger Concession

Cologne, Sept. 24.

Lufthansa, the West German airline, announced tonight that the Transport Ministry had put into effect a Lufthansa suggestion giving foreign airlines the right to pick up passengers in West Germany for West German airports.

This would apply if there was no Lufthansa flight on the same route within 60 minutes of the foreign flight, and on routes where foreign planes were an hour faster or more (in cases where they cut out intermediate stops).

Tonight's announcement leaves unchanged the position as regards flights between West Germany and West Berlin. These are not open to Lufthansa, being reserved for French, British and United States aircraft.

Lufthansa said the present concession could be revoked at any time, but asked foreign countries to follow its example.—Reuter.

'LIVING HONOURS' BANNED

Budapest, Sept. 24.

The names of living people will not be given any more to industrial or other enterprises in Hungary, the Hungarian News Agency said today.

A resolution to this effect was recently adopted by the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Communist Party "in order to suppress certain remnants of the cult of the individual," the Agency said.

The resolution specified that only living Hungarians will be prevented from having their names used by factories of collective farms, there was no restriction mentioned concerning the names of people of other nationalities.

The resolution will be passed on to the Government and local government organs, the Agency added.—China Mail Special.

CHINA-YEMEN RELATIONS

China and Yemen have decided to establish diplomatic relations and exchange diplomatic representatives at a ministerial level, according to a joint communique issued by both governments in Peking today, quoted by the New China News Agency.—Reuter.

FRENCH MUST NEGOTIATE WITH ALGERIAN INSURGENTS

SUNKEN TREASURE TROVE

New York, Sept. 24.

A group of skin-divers has found a lake near Guatemala City to be an archaeological treasure trove, said a dispatch to the New York Times.

Lake Amatitlan, traditionally a place of rest and play for residents of Guatemala City, has been yielding numerous Mayan pottery pieces. These have been lying on the bottom for about 1,000 years.

The group of divers first began prowling the depths of the lake for fun. Then, about a year ago, they began turning up pottery pieces later identified with the Mayan culture that flourished in the southern part of Guatemala.

Recently, one of the young divers, Enrique Salazar Lickins, found a delicately modelled clay pitch-pine burner, probably used in religious rites.

The burner is a circular receptacle adorned with small skulls and typical Mayan heads with elaborate head-dresses. It is about a foot high and about one foot in diameter. It is in almost perfect condition.

The burner was found at a depth of about 70 feet. Salazar said he and his companions had found many pieces interred in hard mud at the bottom of the lake. He added that he believed systematic digging would produce many more pieces.

The pieces, particularly the pitch-pine burner, are being studied by archaeologists not only for their artistic value but also as clues to the life of the Mayan races which inhabited the surroundings of the lake and Guatemala City.—China Mail Special.

Dr. White Back From Russia

Boston, Sept. 24.

Dr. Paul Dudley White, the well-known American heart specialist, who treated President Dwight Eisenhower during his illness last September, returned today from an "entirely uneventful" trip to Moscow.

Dr. White, who travelled with a number of American doctors, said that five Soviet doctors would come to the United States to study American methods of research into epidemics.

He said that Russian doctors were confronted with the same problems as those in the United States as far as heart disease was concerned.—France-Press.

Anglo-Chinese Trade Talks

London, Sept. 24.

Lord Boyd Orr, President of the British Council, for the Promotion of International Trade, will leave London tomorrow for Peking, where he will have talks with Mr. Nan Han-chen, President of the China Committee for the Promotion of International Trade.

During his China visit, he will visit various agricultural exploitations and on his return to Britain, will make a report to the members of the British Council for the Promotion of International Trade.—France-Press.

Strasbourg, Sept. 24.

Loon Marchal, Secretary-General of the Council of Europe, died today at his home in Strasbourg.

He had been ill for some time. He was French Ambassador to Pakistan in 1947.—France-Press.

Woman Saved From Committing Sutte

New Delhi, Sept. 24.

POLICE saved a widow from committing ritual suicide on her husband's funeral pyre at the instigation of her relatives, according to official reports received here today from Shropur near Gwalior in Central India.

They arrested three people for inciting her to throw herself into the flames.

The reports said the police heard on Saturday that the

childless widow of a goldsmith was to commit suicide—ritual suicide which devout Hindus believe will earn freedom from further transmigration for their husbands and themselves—and rushed to the burning ghāt (cremation ground) in time to stop her joining her husband's body in the flames.

Sutte was banned by the British authorities in 1829 but several cases have oc-

curred recently, particularly since the widow of the comptroller of the Maharajah of Jodhpur's household died on her husband's funeral pyre two years ago and was acclaimed a saint.

In the most recent case last week a young widow in Rajasthan with four children died in the flames, pillowing her dead husband's head on her lap.—Reuter.

Paris, Sept. 24.

Abderrahman Fares, influential moderate Algerian nationalist, warned France today that there would be no peace in Algeria unless she negotiated with the insurgents.

The former President of the Algerian Assembly said, in an interview with the evening paper Le Monde, that the majority of Algerians stood behind the National Liberation Front (FLN), the nationalist organization.

The 120-member Algerian Assembly was dissolved last year when the 60 Moslem delegates decided to boycott it.

Duty Bound

Fares said: "I am duty bound to tell the public authorities that with or without a settlement of the 'Suez affair' there will be in Algeria no Ben Da, no Ben Aza and no third force as hoped for by some persons."

The French-educated leader, who until a year ago backed the Paris government's plans fully to integrate the Moslem majority with the European minority, said: "The only qualified party

with which to talk at present is the FLN, which has managed to win the support of the near majority of the Algerian people. This is the only way to end the carnage of innocent victims and financial blood-letting which burdens so heavily the French economy."

"I am deeply convinced that the only way will assume the large responsibility to start talks with the authorities on behalf of the Moslem populations will be neither passion-blinded nor visionaries and still less some rag vendors, but men who fully know the political, financial, economic and social conditions of their country."

Bombs Thrown

In less than an hour, seven people, two of them Europeans, were injured in eight separate terrorist attacks in Algiers today.

Several were men on their way to work. In only one of the attacks were there no casualties, when several terrorists fired on passers-by without wounding anyone.

It was also reported from Constantine that two bombs were thrown yesterday afternoon as people were leaving a cinema at Saint Esmard, 14 miles from Selt. Some 20 people were wounded.—United Press & France-Press.

Villages Returned To Germany

Brussels, Sept. 24.

A Belgo-West German treaty was signed here today to rectify the winding frontier and resolve outstanding fiscal and linguistic problems affecting the two countries.

The treaty was signed at the Belgian Foreign Ministry by the West German Foreign Minister, Dr. Heinrich von Brentano, and the Belgian Foreign Minister, M. Paul Henri Spaak. Dr. Konrad Adenauer, the West German Chancellor, watched the ceremony.

The treaty provides for the return to Germany of two villages given to Belgium after World War Two. In return Belgium will receive about 2,471 acres of German woodland.

The exchange of territory, besides straightening the frontier, is designed to help simplify road and rail communications and customs control.

The Chancellor, who is making his first State visit to Belgium, will be received by King Baudouin at the Royal palace tomorrow.—Reuter.

Long, Long Time Ago

Hamburg, Sept. 24.

German astrophysics Professor Albrecht Unsold declared here today that the creation of the world took place 5,000,000,000 years ago.

Speaking before a Congress of the Association of National Sciences, he said that the universe was born from the explosion of "super-compressed" matter.

This explosion released some 10,000,000,000 degrees of heat, the German professor said.—France-Press.

RIVER PLATE BATTLE FILM

London, Sept. 23.

A film of the battle in the South Atlantic between the German pocket battleships, "Graf Spee" and "Blucher" in the last war has been chosen for this year's film performance. It was announced tonight.

The film, The Battle of the River Plate, will be seen by the Queen on October 23. It stars John Grogan and was made by the Rank Organisation.

Close runner-up in the final selection was the American film, Mohy Dak, which was directed by John Huston.—China Mail Special.

Only Two Of Stalin's Works Retained

Moscow, Sept. 24.

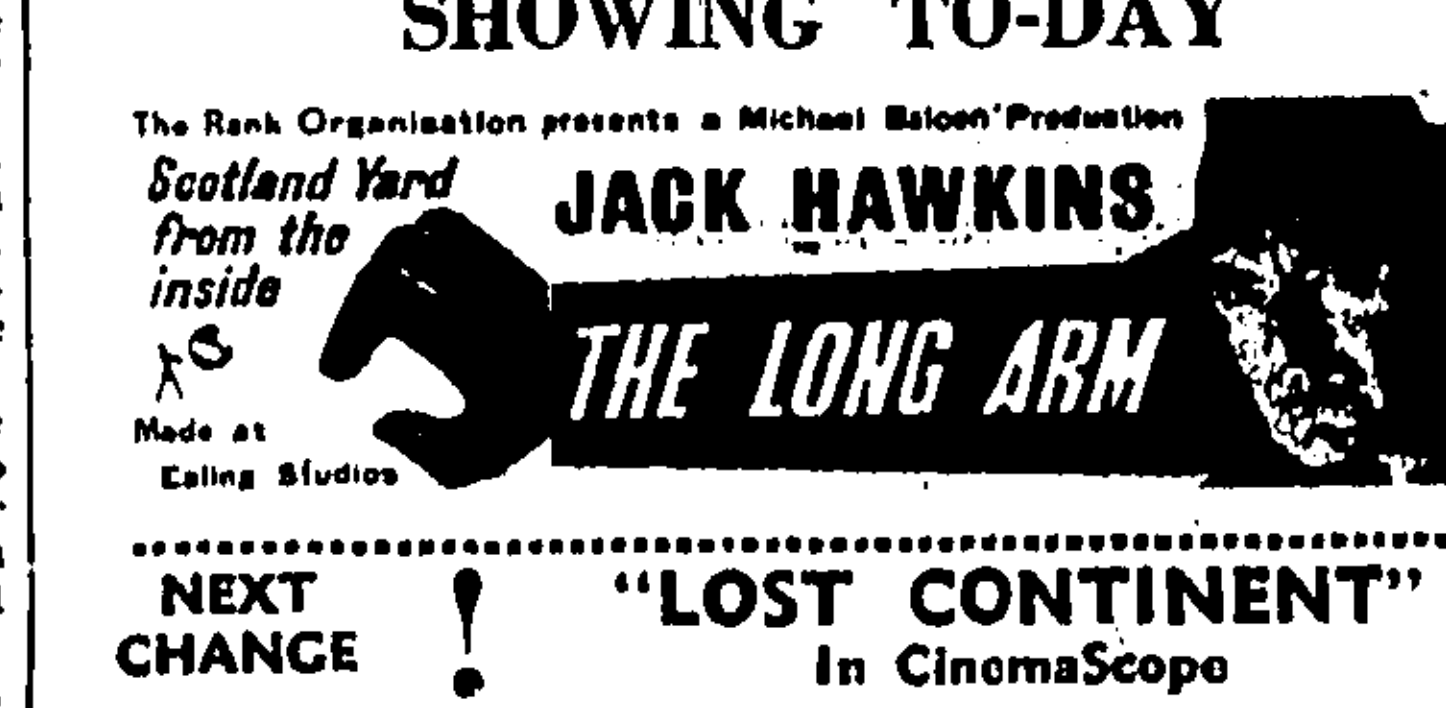
Only two works of the late Soviet Premier Josef Stalin have been left on the list of classics of Marxism for use by Soviet Communist Party propagandists and agitators, it was reported by the magazine, Party Life.

They were "Problems of Leninism" and "Fundamentals of Leninism."

The only contemporary work listed was Soviet Communist Party First Secretary Nikita Khrushchev's report to the 20th Congress of the Soviet Communist Party.—France-Press.

QUEEN'S & ALHAMBRA

2.30, 5.15, 7.20 & 9.30 P.M. 2.30, 5.20, 7.30 & 9.40 P.M.



NEXT CHANGE "LOST CONTINENT" In CinemaScope

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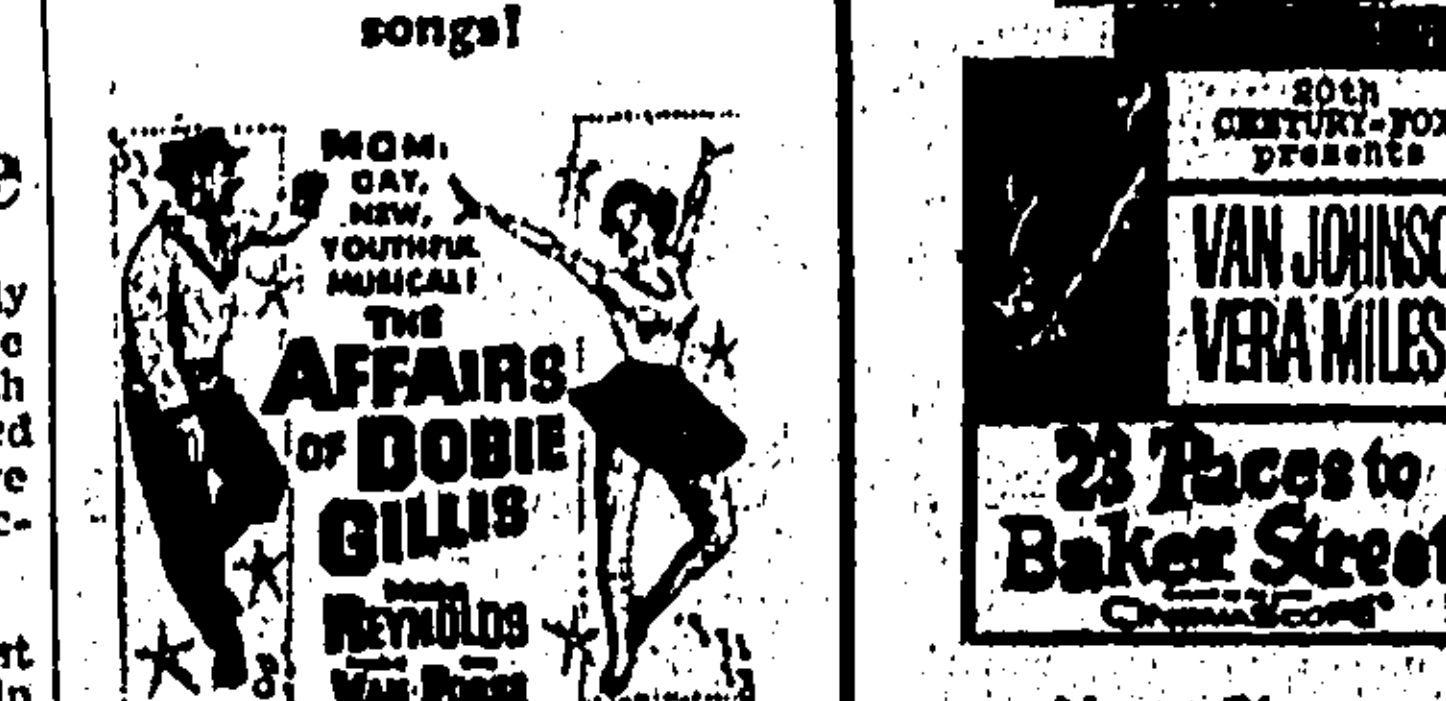
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WARNER BROS. presents Ingrid BERGMAN • Humphrey BOGART "CASABLANCA"

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A musical-comedy with Gay, New, Youthful Dances and songs!

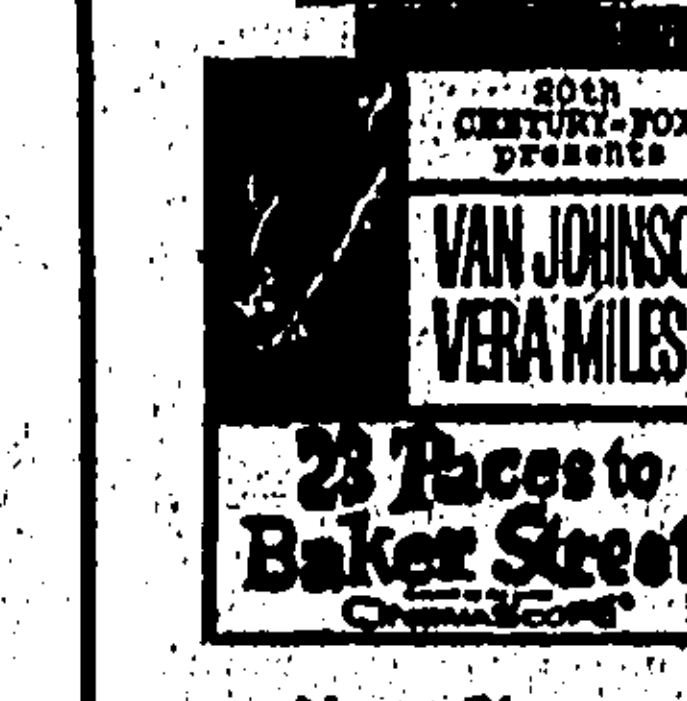


It's by the author who had America laughing with "Bursting In" and "Zebra Derby"

Majestic

FINAL TO-DAY AT 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.

23 Races to Baker Street



Next Change "INVASION OF THE BODY SNATCHERS"



The Last Resort



Another Phase In Suez Canal Crisis Tomorrow

PAVE WAY FOR ATOMIC SAFEGUARDS

United Nations, Sept. 24.
The United States called today for all nations to put all atomic-for-peace projects under the controls of the proposed international atomic energy agency and paved the way for universal safeguards against nuclear weapons.

US Ambassador James D. Wadsworth told an 81-nation conference today to approve the agency's statute that if all nations submitted their private international agreements on atomic energy projects to the agency, the US can look forward to making the agency the cornerstone of its international activities in the field of atomic energy.

LONG SOUGHT

At the United Nations conference today, the long-sought goal of universal atomic safeguards was reached. The United States called for all nations to put all atomic-for-peace projects under the controls of the proposed international atomic energy agency and paved the way for universal safeguards against nuclear weapons.

But the Soviet Union, long a foe of atomic energy, long a long sought by the West as the starting point for a world disarmament agreement, promptly termed the agency's safeguards system an infringement on national sovereignty.

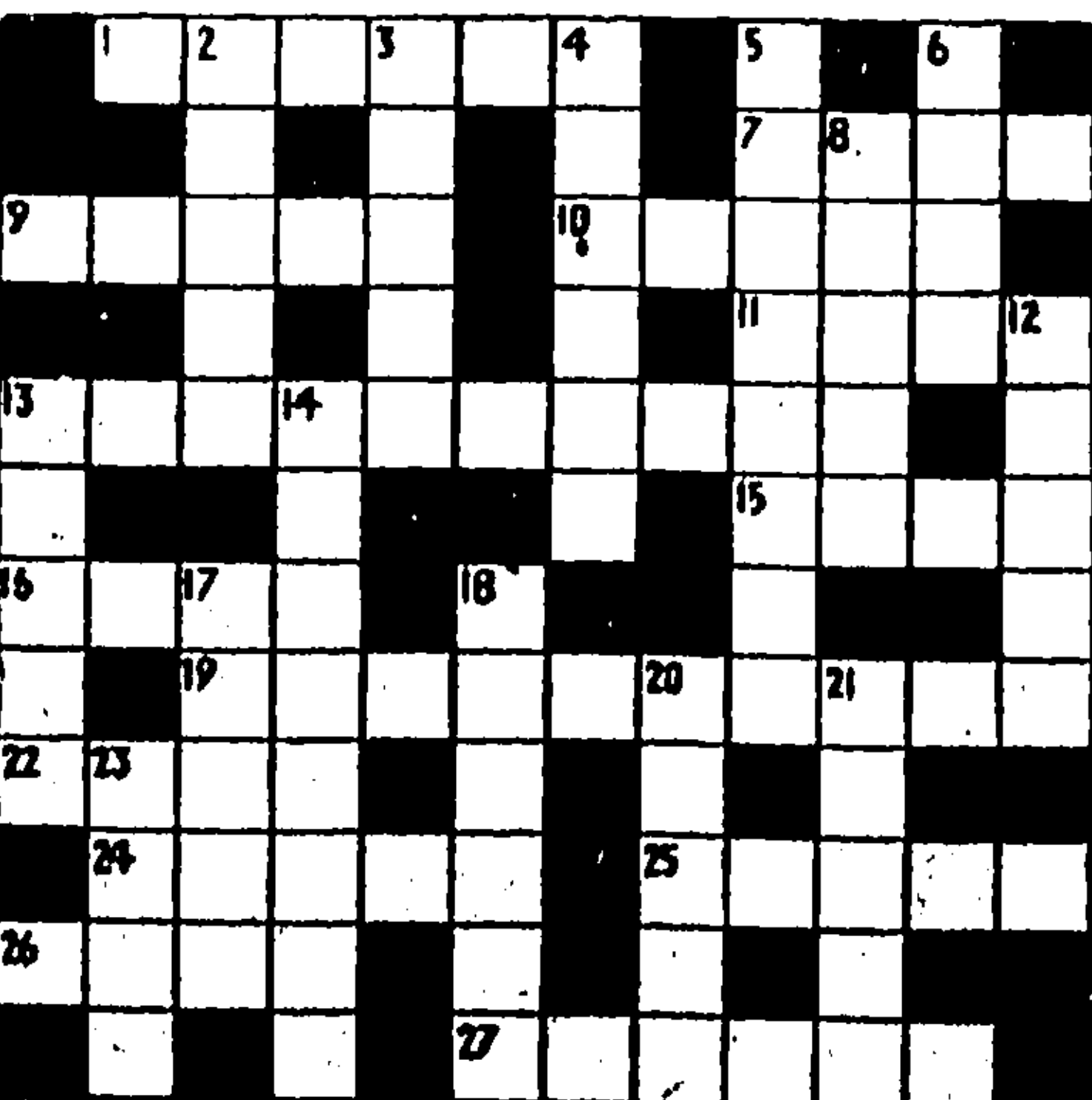
Soviet Ambassador George N. Zarubin emphasized that the Soviet Union's atomic energy is an integral part of its national defense and that it cannot be placed under international control.

INFRINGEMENT

Zarubin insisted that the United Nations conference had no right to demand a prohibition of atomic weapons without a corresponding prohibition of nuclear weapons. He said that the United Nations conference had no right to demand a prohibition of atomic weapons without a corresponding prohibition of nuclear weapons.

The argument over controls in the international agency looms as the biggest issue of the conference.—United Press.

A British Crossword Puzzle



- ACROSS**
- 1 Afternoon nap (6).
 - 7 Incursion (4).
 - 8 Dance (5).
 - 10 Purified (5).
 - 11 Vessels (4).
 - 13 Determination (10).
 - 15 Diapers of for money (4).
 - 16 Patched (4).
 - 19 Downcast (10).
 - 20 Soothsayer (4).
 - 21 Life (5).
 - 22 Change course (5).
 - 23 Oven (4).
 - 24 Tell (6).
- DOWN**
- 2 Leaf (5).
 - 3 Bombard (5).
 - 4 Property (6).
 - 5 Suggested (5).
 - 6 Prescribed food (4).
 - 8 Solitary (5).
 - 12 Crack (5).
 - 13 Harvests (5).
 - 14 Commanding (8).
 - 17 Perfect (5).
 - 18 Seem (5).
 - 20 Unusual (5).
 - 21 Build (5).
 - 23 Ireland (4).

TESTED CROSSWORD—Across: 1. Bant, 4. Chisel, 8. Apsid, 10. Apsid, 12. Trestle, 17. More, 19. Aspires, 20. Apsid, 22. Trestle, 23. Trestle, 24. Clerk, 25. Shiro, 26. Bant, 27. Bant. Down: 1. Start, 2. Eerie, 3. Trestle, 5. Iron, 6. Lender, 7. Trestle, 9. Dilemma, 11. Ramia, 13. Deserts, 15. Trestle, 16. Bant, 18. Apsid, 21. Infer, 24. Apsid, 25. Trestle, 26. Bant, 27. Apsid.

BRITAIN & FRANCE HAVE SECRET PLAN OF ACTION

By HAROLD KING

Paris, Sept. 24.

The arrival of Sir Anthony Eden and Mr Selwyn Lloyd here on Wednesday will start a new phase in the Suez Canal crisis, diplomatic experts here believed.

There were rumours that Britain and France would agree the full agreement of the American Government once the submission of the case to the Security Council had been completed. There was even talk that Britain and France had a secret plan of action, naturally of this kind, could be officially confirmed.

The only thing a spokesman of the French Foreign Office would say was "There is no sacking off in our military preparations and dispositions."

Joint Tactics

In addition, the British and French statements were expected to agree on joint tactics at the Security Council in the Suez question. The British and French statements were expected to agree on joint tactics at the Security Council in the Suez question.

The regular weekly Cabinet meeting on Wednesday will be held just before the British Premier and Foreign Secretary arrive.

Gaillard and Radcliff ministers will almost certainly urge upon Mr. Mollet the need of regaining the initiative in the dispute with President Nasser and of taking effective action to obtain international control of the Suez Canal.

No Retort

The right-wing Paris Press wrote today: "Although the French and British are pursuing their preparations, military action in Egypt seems less and less probable."

The newspaper goes on to say that the complaints about lack of support for France and Britain from America made by the Premier, M. Mollet, yesterday.

SECRET OF ETERNAL BEAUTY

Kuala Lumpur, Sept. 24.

Che Som Binti Ali, a pretty 24-year-old Malay woman, living in a house near the Sultan's Palace in Jalan Merbay, near Kota Bharu, claims she can cure all ills for \$52 and possesses the secret of eternal beauty.

One night, while she was praying in the moonlight, an Arab ghost appeared before her. He told her she was the reincarnation of Putri Gunung Stom, a legendary Malay princess.

He explained that the moon symbolised the princess and those who believed in her would have eternal youth and beauty.

ACT AS MEDIUM

He gave Che Som prescriptions in order she could act as the princess' medium. She has to chant a verse of the Koran over a bowl of water and then sprinkle it over her client's face.

She claimed that a blind woman has regained her sight and a lame boy walked again and that now no fewer than 1,000 people have profited by her help.—France-Press.

Prosecutor Fired

Moscow, Sept. 24.

The Public Prosecutor of Uzbekistan has been relieved of his post, the Uzbekistan newspaper, Pravda Vostoka, (Eastern Truth) reported today.

The newspaper said that the prosecutor, N. S. Yakovlev, has been replaced by former Uzbekistan Minister of Justice Murat Cheraliev.

The paper gave no reason for the change.

A woman, Madame Hadidjah Sulaimova, has been named as the new Minister of Justice, the paper said. She will be the first Soviet woman to hold this post.

Since the 20th Congress of the Soviet Communist Party, held in February and March of this year, the Soviet authorities have been conducting a campaign for strengthening of the role of public prosecutors and justice ministers.—France-Press.

Envoy Presents Credentials



PHOTO SHOWS:—H.E. Abdelghani Dall the new Iraq Ambassador to Morocco—seen as he presented his credentials to the Sultan at Rabat recently.—Express Photo.

Composite Strike Force En Route To Germany

Langley Air Force Base, Va., Sept. 24.

The US Air Force has disclosed that the final elements of its first composite mobile tactical strike force, capable of delivery of tactical nuclear bombs, arrived on Saturday night in French Morocco en route to Germany.

Gen. O. P. Weyland, Commander of the Tactical Air Command, said the move marks the first time the Air Force has moved a composite strike force overseas.

The mobile composite strike force is so named because it consists of combat aircraft ranging from reconnaissance planes to twin-jet bombers. The force, designated "Mobile Bunker," consists of a squadron of F-100 Super-sabre jet fighters, a squadron of F-84 jet fighters, a flight of B-60 twin-jet bombers and a flight of reconnaissance fighters.

The highly flexible and mobile force, capable of delivering fire power ranging from 50 calibre bullets to tactical nuclear bombs, is designed to arrive at its destination ready for combat and able to remain self-sustaining for at least 30 days.

The force will remain in Europe until early next month participating in an annual NATO exercise designated "Whisper." Elements of the force will operate out of Germany and Italy.

All fighter aircraft in the force flew non-stop across the Atlantic, while the B-60s had refuelling stopovers in the Azores.—United Press.

London, Sept. 24.
A party of seven Japanese Members of Parliament arrived at London Airport today from Amsterdam to study road, bridge and housing construction in London.

The seven MPs have been touring Europe. At the end of their three-day visit they will fly to the United States.—Reuter.

Russian Youths Far Too Gay

Moscow, Sept. 24.

SOME Soviet youngsters apparently don't know what to do with their money. They want to buy new clothes, go to the theatre, acquire pretty tinkles. Then they find they cannot make ends meet.

Too many young men apparently spend their wages on drinking bouts, according to Smirnov. After a recent payday, the young miners in the village of Prokhorovka got drunk for three days and this "waste" even a holder of the "wage" often don't know what to do with their money.

Smirnov suggests that there should be lectures for youngsters on how they should spend their money. He thinks the press should enlighten the young miners on how to manage a personal budget.

This kind of indoctrination, Smirnov hopes, would change the "uncommunist" behaviour of a young miner, who when asked to subscribe to a newspaper, replied: "I'd rather buy a bottle of vodka than a newspaper."—United Press.

NORTH BORNEO PROGRAMME BEARING FRUIT

London, Sept. 25.

The colonial administration of North Borneo reported today that a 10-year programme of post-war reconstruction in the wild, 29,388-square mile territory was now "bearing fruit."

A report for the year 1955 said that good progress had been made in repairing the "appalling devastation" which the territory suffered in World War Two when it was occupied for three and a half years by the Japanese. Many towns were completely destroyed or badly damaged by fire or bombing, and many inhabitants massacred, said the report.

By 1955—year of "very satisfactory economic and social progress"—reconstruction of mixed centres was either completed or well in progress. Exports of rubber, timber and other primary products expanded.

Population in the colony was growing (it was estimated at 377,324 in 1955) but in the last 20 years there had been a decline in the number of Muruts, the last of the native peoples to abandon head-hunting, the report said. In 1951 census they numbered 18,724 compared with 24,444 in 1931.

Although they were increasingly affected by civilising influences, the Muruts still followed a primitive pattern of life on the upper reaches of the Pedas River and in inaccessible mountain country near the Indonesian and Sarawak borders.

The report commented on the popularity of low standard films but said crime was rare and the problem of juvenile delinquency not serious.

Quite Adequate

Boy Scouts, who increased from 755 to 1,002 in 1955, were making a healthy contribution to the development of the colony's youth.

Housing was not a particular problem as most of the people of Borneo live in bamboo huts raised above the ground on piles.

"Such materials are easily obtainable and but for their relatively short life can be considered quite adequate," the report said.

On health, the report said it was hoped that malaria would be largely controlled, if not eradicated, within the foreseeable future.

But as hopes of controlling malaria increased, tuberculosis was moving to the forefront as the most serious health problem in the colony.

Lower Incidence

Fortunately there was an increasing public awareness of this problem. It was slowly becoming appreciated that the control of tuberculosis was a matter of improvement in general social and economic conditions and of prevention, rather than of medical treatment.

Improved water supplies and sanitation were expected to lower the incidence of intestinal diseases, another of the colony's health problems.—Reuter.

Pension For Adm. Doenitz

Bonn, Sept. 24.

Hitler's successor, former Grand Admiral Karl Doenitz, will receive a pension of about 1,300 deutschmarks (\$310) a month when he is released from goal on October 1. Bonn Government sources said today.

Doenitz is scheduled to be discharged from Spandau war crimes prison in Berlin after serving the full 10-year sentence imposed on him at the Nuremberg war crimes trials in 1946.

Government sources said he will qualify for a pension under article 131 of the West German constitution which guarantees full pension rights for all former government employees who were on government service on May 8, 1945, the date of the Nazi Reich's capitulation. Doenitz was named in Hitler's political testament as his successor.—United Press.

Inter-Change Of Atomic Inventions

London, Sept. 24.

Britain, the United States and Canada have agreed to an inter-change of rights in atomic inventions and discoveries, it was officially announced today.

The United Kingdom atomic energy authority said the agreement covered rights in inventions and discoveries on which patents were held or applied for by one government in one or both of the other countries on November 15, 1955.

Inventions and discoveries which were the subject of government-owned patents or patent applications on November 15 last year were affected.

They fell into two classes. One group covered about 50 inventions which arose out of wartime collaboration among the three governments. The second was made up of several hundreds inventions and discoveries which were developed independently and were owned by one government.

The date of November 15, 1955 was set "as a matter of convenience."—Reuter.

MISTRESSES NOT ALLOWED

Seoul, Sept. 24.
The South Korean Defence Minister, Kim Yong Udo, today ordered a nationwide investigation of officers and soldiers maintaining mistresses. A Ministry spokesman said officers and men found keeping mistresses would face court martial. The order came after national police this month dismissed 547 policemen who were found keeping mistresses.—Reuter.

Political Pacification Called Off

La Paz, Sept. 24.

The Bolivian Government announced today it had abandoned its programme for the political pacification of the country because its opponents had met it "with outrages, death and arson."

A statement issued by Interior Minister Jose Forlan said the National Revolutionary Movement (MNR) Government would maintain public order without leniency to anyone.

Forlan's statement came 24 hours after President Hernan Siles clamped a "state of siege" on Bolivia to quell hunger riots in which at least three persons were killed, scores injured and about 100 arrested.

TOOK-ASYLUM

Oscar Unzuaga Al Vega, head of the Socialist Falange, the chief opposition group, took asylum in the Venezuelan Embassy here, together with three bodyguards and two Falange members of the Chamber of Deputies.

The brothers Demetrio and Luiz Ganeles, prominent opposition newspapermen, took asylum in the papal nunciature. Another opposition leader, Roberto Hal-don, was given shelter in the Guatemalan Embassy.

All together, nearly a dozen opposition leaders took refuge in foreign embassies.—United Press.

Laos Prince Sees Ike

Washington, Sept. 24.

The Crown Prince of Laos, Savang Vatthana, today met President Dwight Eisenhower for 20 minutes at the White House.

After the meeting, the Prince told newsmen that he was certain that the United States interest was a durable one. The Prince is to confer with US Secretary of State Mr John Foster Dulles this afternoon. He is scheduled to leave the United States tomorrow for Laos, by way of Paris.—France-Press.

GUESS WHO BUNGLED THESE SNAPS

DOUGLAS JAY, MP

took this picture. It was meant to be of his two sons sailing in the dinghy. Result: Mrs. Jay looms large instead.



LARRY ADLER

snaps his three children in Paris. He noted his bungling in the family album. "Peter, with head hidden by horse... Carole, with averted face... Wendy, with blurred right arm."



ROY BOULTING

film producer, prides himself on being a good photographer. But of this family shot he says: "Shocking composition. Mrs. B's chin appears to rest on Ian Carmichael's head. And that dog's tail. And where did that foot (extreme right) come from?"

YOU'D think that people who are used to being in the camera's eye would know a thing or two about pictures. You'd think that a celebrity, photographed dozens of times a year, would learn a trick or two about the business. But you'd be wrong.

I have just been around collecting snaps from some well-known people. And I've discovered that the much-photographed celebrity is just

as far as the rest of us when he gets behind a camera. Sometimes he'll take a good picture, but most of them are pretty bad.

To get an official verdict I showed the pictures to Mr. John Walker, director of one of London's largest photographic processing firms. Mr. Walker's 30-strong staff have been processing up to 32,000 holiday snaps a day. For a man who has to return an interminable procession of out-of-focus Mums and Dads, absconding children and headless girl friends to the chemist shop at the corner, he is a singularly

With the brisk detachment of a family doctor who knows that human frailty is here to stay, he enumerated the major faults of the pictures taken by celebrities.

Fuzzy

MOIRA LISTER'S trouble was MOVING THE CAMERA.

Her fuzzy Eiffel Tower and bottles, friend and typical of this most common failing. "Yet you'd be surprised," said Mr. Walker, "at the number of people who send back a blurred print and accuse us of moving the film during development."

BERYL GREY was guilty of BAD FOCUSING in a shot of her son.

DOUGLAS JAY, MP, has the same fault in his snap which

was meant to feature the dinghy in which his two sons were watching the Spithead Coronation Review.

Film producer ROY BOULTING gets bad marks for BAD POSITIONING. If actor Ian Carmichael had been sitting the other side of Mrs. Boulting and her three sons, and the people had been facing the other way, this snap would have earned high marks from Mr. Walker.

LARRY ADLER is faulted for BAD TIMING. A fraction of a second might have made all the difference to his Paris snap of his family-with-horse. This is just one of the faults, too, of the effort by Royal Academy "Man of the Year" RUSKIN SPEAR. But the camera, not the artist, is to

blame for the "fireworks" ("probably a pin-hole in the bellows," says Mr. Walker).

"The notoriously impatient STIRLING MOSS went one better than the common DOUBLE EXPOSURE and achieved a TREBLE exposure. With film-prices as they are, says Mr. Walker, forgetting to wind the spool is not so common a fault as it used to be."

"Lots of stuff we get seems hardly worth printing," said Mr. Walker, as he showed me round his busy West End basement. "We just have to tell ourselves that everything—even a featureless stretch of sand—means something to somebody."

Weariness

The faintest suspicion of weariness came into his voice as we stood over a picture being printed and a coy-looking girl came into being in the solution. She was standing under the

ornate facade of a well-known hotel.

"Cannes. I've never been to the Riviera but I know it like the back of my hand," said Mr. Walker.

"All over the world people use the same old backgrounds. The Statue of Liberty, the Nelson Column, Notre Dame, St. Peter's."

But the amateur photographer, celebrity or not, remains remarkably unimpressed by his lack of skill, judgment, patience and imagination.

I Warn You—Look Out For The New Magnani

Compared with her Brando is like a normal all-American college boy

By THOMAS WISEMAN

ANNA MAGNANI burst upon the festival Venice looking like a guerrilla leader at a fancy dress party—or, alternatively, like an animated hand-grenade from which the pin has just been removed.

The magnificent Magnani, an Oscar winner with her first Hollywood film, "The Rose Tattoo," got a bigger reception than Lollobrigida from the fans. She went through them like a tank, scowling furiously.

Everybody was amazed that she had come, including Magnani herself. Junketing in the sand is not her speciality. She signs autographs with as much relish as if they were death warrants. She could get claustrophobia in the middle of the Pacific, and she gives press interviews about as frequently as, say, Burgess and Maclean.

Yet when she came out on the sun terraces the whispers were that Hollywood made Magnani more reasonable.

It was said with an air of disappointment, for nobody expects or wants a great eccentric to be reasonable.

When Magnani was first asked to Venice she refused outright. She said, with splendid arrogance, "If they wish to give me the prize they can do it without me being there. They gave me the Oscar without my being in Hollywood."

Sandro Pallavicini, the producer of her latest film, pleaded with her to change her mind but she was adamant. The matter was referred to Tennessee Williams for arbitration. He said she should go to the Festival so she went.

"When she has respect for somebody," said Pallavicini, "she will do what he says. The trouble is she does not have respect for many people."

Magnani arrived with her young friend Gabriella Tinti, a 22-year-old actor who is said to be the James Dean of Italy.

After the showing of her film "Sister Lotizia" she had dinner with Tinti, Pallavicini and his wife and James Mason and his wife, but that junior eccentric, Portland Mason, was not there.

In the middle of the dinner there was a typical Magnani incident.

She began to upbraid her young friend Tinti. He comes from Bologna and his accent is not as purely Roman as Magnani would like it to be.

AFRAID

"You have to learn to speak properly," she told him fiercely. "You must learn to get rid of that terrible accent if you wish to be a star—you must pay attention to what I say."

The others were a little pained by this scene, but after all this was Magnani and with her there is no knowing what she will do or say next. To be a genius and a woman is a formidable combination. Italy is well aware of this.

Now that she is becoming an international star the rest of the world will have to prepare itself for a new personality who, by comparison, makes Brando look like a normal all-American college boy.

I offer you this introduction to Magnani so that you will know what to expect. For three years she has not made an Italian film. This is partly because she has not found a worthwhile subject and partly because most of the directors are terrified of her.

A famous, but none the less disconcerting, Magnani phrase during the making of a film is, "I do not feel to work today."

I was told by Pallavicini that for a time nobody wished to make a film with her. There is always a quarrel between her and her director. She will have to become a director herself. It is the only solution.

For three years she had to sit back and watch all the other little actresses like Lollobrigida and Loren go up and up while she had to wait and wait.

ARROGANCE

"What does she think of Lollobrigida and Loren?" asked "It is better not to tell you," he said. He added: "You should not misunderstand. She is very reasonable with people she trusts. The trouble is that she does not trust anybody. She always thinks they all want to cheat her."

I asked: "Is she arrogant?" "Yes," he said. "She is a woman of arrogance. She has no humility at all. For an artist I think this is not a bad thing. For a woman, well, it can make life difficult sometimes. For the men, her arrogance comes out of a complex. When she meets somebody new she is always very cold, but later, if she is happy, she warms up."

"Is she often happy?" "No, not often, perhaps fifty percent of the time. But she likes to be happy because when she is happy she knows she can look beautiful."

SEX APPEAL

"Does she think she is a beautiful woman?" "No, but she thinks she has great sex appeal."

"Does she dress well?" "Jewellery, big huge diamonds. She has jewellery worth £100,000."

I said: "She sounds fascinating. I have always admired her enormously. I would like to meet her." "That," said Pallavicini, "is impossible. She is sick. When she does not want to do something she becomes sick. If she gets a bad criticism in the newspapers she becomes sick with fever and pains and everything. Also if she becomes angry she gets sick."

He looked at me and gave a worried smile. "If you ask her what you are, she will have a seizure."

DESPITE HIS RISE, HIS IS NOT THE HEAD THAT MAKES DECISIONS, STATES LES ARMOUR

Shepilov was censured by the Central Committee of the Party, but it appears that the Committee had its own doubts about who was right and who was wrong. For Shepilov survived and, indeed, was elected to the Supreme Soviet a year later.

Even Stalin, it seems, was unable to deal with this young man, who so sincerely believed in Marx and Lenin that, to

HOW LONG CAN SHEPILOV STAY AT THE TOP?

DMITRI SHEPILOV stepped abruptly into the pages of history one day in 1947—a character straight from the pages of George Orwell.

One day, no one—except his relatives, a few close friends, and a man called Alexandrov—could have told you who he was.

The next day he was running Agitprop, the Department of Agitation and Propaganda. He had been, apparently, in Agitprop for some time. Agitprop was run by Alexandrov, a professional philosopher with a mind like a searchlight.

Alexandrov in fact, was altogether too bright. He understood—or so those who know him claim—the workings of Communist society and the philosophy of dialectic materialism the way mathematicians understood the multiplication table.

And to him, it was all a rather glorious joke.

When he wasn't actually directing agitation and propaganda, he allegedly devoted himself to staging massive orgies in his magnificent country villa outside Moscow.

Shepilov intrigued him immensely. Shepilov was not only brilliant—he also believed in what he was doing.

Shepilov really thought that Communism would bring the millennium—the great day of the brotherhood of man. He believed that the process was being slowed by Stalin's deviations from the instructions of Marx and Lenin; but even that did not shake his faith.

Shepilov was just the man for the agitation and propaganda business—the thoroughgoing doctrinaire zealot who was apparently oblivious to the real business of his masters.

Alexandrov spoke highly of him. Then, of course, the inevitable day came. The stories about Alexandrov's orgies began to circulate. They were good, and he was exiled to Pskov as a Professor of Literature. Shepilov was named his successor.

Agitprop hummed as never before—but in a different key. Already there were signs that great changes would have to come with Stalin's death, and Agitprop—quite innocently, of course—was busy plugging the old Marxist and Leninist lines.

The strange thing about Agitprop's new line was that it sounded sincere. Stalin must have lost some sleep at some of his new henchmen's efforts. But there was no way in which Shepilov could be attacked.

Meanwhile, people began to ask: Who is this Shepilov? Where did he come from? Where had he been for the first 42 years of his life? No one seemed to know. Shepilov did not talk.

There have been rumours and counter-rumours. But the truth seems to be relatively simple. Shepilov was born in Ashkabad, now the capital of Turkmenia. Both his parents were Russians and his father was a tanner. He went to school in Turkmenia and, when the revolution came, he was determined to get to Moscow.

Somehow he managed it—at 18. There, he went to university, studied law and ran student Communist organisations.

In the '30s the biggest job in hand was the collectivization of agriculture, and Shepilov made himself an expert on agricultural books on the theory of the subject, becoming a minor Party bureaucrat, and, for a time, a professor of economics.

Years of dull hack work and deep study of Marxist ideology seemed not to dull him at all. He dressed like an aristocrat, cultivated good conversation and good manners.

To all outward appearances he was the Russian equivalent of the ideal young British civil servant.

As boss of Agitprop, he did get involved in one or two ideological scuffles (mainly on account of the purity of his Marxist-Leninist line) and once made the first decision. And came close to liquidation when one day when great reason (the views of the views of Volozhinsky, one of Stalin's chief planners) was tamed, out in the propaganda for preferring theory to vicious with his friend Shepilov's personal directives.

liquidate him, would have been like spitting on Lenin's tomb. In 1953, he moved up to the Central Committee himself and became editor of Pravda.

Pravda, with its circulation of more than 5,000,000, is less a power in the land. Its editor is, in fact, the official spokesman of the Party.

Pravda's appearance did not change under its editor. It still carried very little real "news." But its honesty did appear to improve. There were more facts in the long, dull articles—less blatant propaganda.

Shepilov the puritan had apparently not changed at all. Stalin died not long after—and Shepilov was on the way up again.

He had long been in favour of an ideological purge, and he was not happy about the appointment of Malenkov as Stalin's successor. Malenkov, Shepilov felt, was not bright enough to make really basic changes.

It was Shepilov, as editor of Pravda, who swung into Malenkov's consumer goods policy. Malenkov, he believed, was taking the obvious sincerity controls sharply with Krushchev's gleeful cunning. But he was just the man for the job one rung below the top of the ladder.

When the bosses hustled off to Peking to sell the new line, they took him with them—and Molotov, the Foreign Minister, behind.

Molotov gradually faded into the background, and Shepilov spent most of his time planning foreign affairs and little at the Pravda office. On the eve of Tito's visit to Moscow, Molotov was shuttled away to decent obscurity. Shepilov took over as Foreign Minister.

He moved fast to clear up old muddles in Soviet policy. He stopped all the propaganda nonsense about World War II, and admitted forthrightly "in the years of hard wartime trials the gallant British warriors, sailors, and airmen fought together with the Soviet army against the common foe, the Fascist enemy."

At international conferences and on all public occasions, he ordered Soviet diplomats to display politeness and to be, at all costs, reasonable.

He saw no point in making enemies needlessly. He divined, for instance, that there was no need any longer for Russia to oppose the West's disarmament plans. Now that Russia was more than even with the West in everything, including H-bombs, the old objections were nonsense and the one-time Western plans were now a fact, work in Russia's favour.

He abandoned, in part, the old policy of making trouble for the sake of making trouble. Thus he was exceedingly reasonable at the recent Suez conference—reasoning that for Russia to scuttle the conference, would do more harm than good to her prestige in the world.

Meanwhile, he is wholeheartedly behind the old plan of "liberating" colonial peoples. But he has made it plain that he does not believe anyone's end will be served by tiny Communist parties whipping up violence.

Instead, he has urged Communists to team up with nationalist movements and make common cause toward finding the easiest possible way of getting the "imperialists" out.

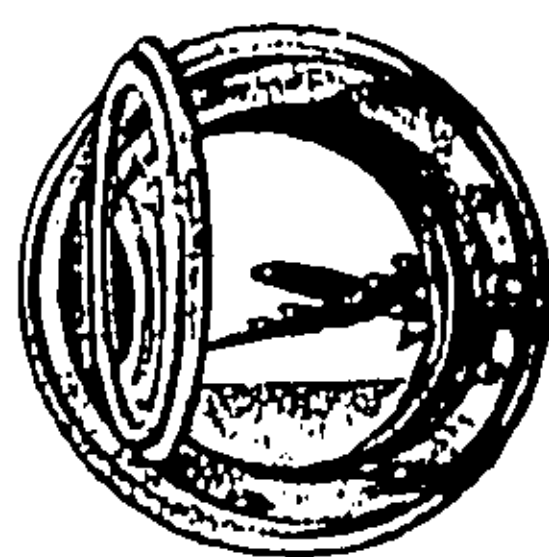
He believes that the Communist cause will prosper best in a world with tension reduced to a minimum.

At the moment, he is being given his head.

But he is not the head that makes the final decision. And one day when great reason (the views of the views of Volozhinsky, one of Stalin's chief planners) was tamed, out in the propaganda for preferring theory to vicious with his friend Shepilov's personal directives.

As boss of Agitprop, he did get involved in one or two ideological scuffles (mainly on account of the purity of his Marxist-Leninist line) and once made the first decision. And came close to liquidation when one day when great reason (the views of the views of Volozhinsky, one of Stalin's chief planners) was tamed, out in the propaganda for preferring theory to vicious with his friend Shepilov's personal directives.

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clared in respect of the year
ending 31st December, 1956.

Dividend Warrants will be
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Voeux Road, Central, 1st
floor, Hongkong, or will be
dealt with in accordance with
standing instructions, on and
after Monday the 22nd
October, 1956.

Notice is also given that
the Share Register of the
Company will be closed from
Saturday the 13th October, to
Saturday the 20th October,
1956, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
LAU CHAN KWOK,
Managing Director.

Hong Kong,
21st September, 1956.

NOTICE

THE HONG KONG CLUB

Members of the Hong Kong
Club are reminded that an
Extraordinary General Meet-
ing will be held at the Club
House at 5.30 p.m. on Thurs-
day, the 27th day of Septem-
ber, 1956.

By Order of the Committee,
K. W. KIRBY,
Secretary.

25th September, 1956.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

"BELLEROPHON"

Damaged cargo on this vessel will
be surveyed by Messrs. Goddard &
Douglas at 10.15 a.m. on 28th
September, 21 and 28, 1956, and
consignees are requested to have
their representatives present during
the survey.

ROBERTFIELD & SONS,
Agents.

Hong Kong, September 23, 1956.

To ADVERTISERS

SUNDAY POST-HERALD
Space for commercial
advertising should be
booked not later than
noon on Wednesday.
For the SOUTH CHINA
MORNING POST and the
CHINA MAIL, space
should be booked not later
than 11.30 a.m. on
Wednesday.
Special Announcements
and Classified Advertis-
ments are available.

Shipping Company Centenary

B.I. MAINTAIN CONNECTIONS WITH APCAR

Today, September 25, 1956, the British India Steam Navigation Company Limited celebrates its 100th birthday.

A hundred years ago today, William Mackinnon formed the Calcutta and Burmah Co. Ltd to operate a regular mail service between Calcutta and Rangoon with two small 'screw-ships'.

This venture proved to be successful, and four years later, the British India Steam Navigation Co. Ltd, registered in Scotland, with the firm of Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co., Calcutta, as managing agents.

Although the company expanded rapidly throughout the Indian Ocean to Australia and East Africa, with connecting links to Europe, it was not until 1912 that the B.I. extended its service from Calcutta beyond Singapore to China and Japan, and by first vessel, the Thungwa, called at Hongkong that year.

COMPETITION

The APCAR family decided that, in view of the severe competition from Japanese lines, they could no longer afford to operate their Calcutta/Japan service. The APCAR Line—and their four ships were put up for sale.

They had built up a very efficient service with solid goodwill in the trade of carrying Chinese coolies as well as cargo. This was largely from and to Singapore, Hongkong, and Amoy, but the connections with Japan were sound and regular, in spite of the activities of Chinese pirates. Well into the 20th Century the ships had to be armed and sandbagged against attack.

Between February and May 1912, the B.I. bought over the APCAR Line, mainly due to the foresight and the persuasion of the managing director of the managing agent, James Lyle Mackenzie, the first Earl of Macleay.

The contract of sale stipulated that the name 'APCAR Line' would be retained, with its existing agents, and a member of the APCAR family would be employed in the office of the managing agent in Calcutta.

SAME SERVICE

It was not until 1955 that the name of this service was changed to the 'Calcutta Far East' service.

Messrs. Himly Ltd, who have acted as the stevedores and deck passenger brokers for the APCAR Line in Hongkong, Swatow and Amoy since 1903, still perform these services in Hongkong to this day.

Successor retained the Agency in Hongkong until 1919, when it was taken over by Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co.

The APCAR Line service was discontinued during the first

World War.

At the height of the struggle, only one ship, the passenger, was left from Hongkong to Singapore and received a present of a towel from the shipping company.

It was thought that Himly's were the charterers of these vessels. When it was found that they were owned and operated by the B.I. an agreement was reached.

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QUEER THINGS HAPPEN IN NEW ZEALAND

Wellington, Sept. 24.
Queer things happen
even in this atomic age.
Here are some of them:

A Wangmuller church displays a sign "Lambis gambol, men gambol, both are fleeing."

A computer fell six floors inside a lift in a Wellington building, and when the machine arrived at the scene of the accident, it found no one.

An Auckland railway worker slipped as he was jumping on the moving cowcatcher of an engine, and was trapped with his leg only inches from the front wheel as the engine stopped.

Within minutes, the engine had been jacked up by fellow workers and the man was taken to hospital with severe leg lacerations.—China Mail Special.

A South Islander rugby test match fan visited friends in whose city a match was about to be played. He brought his lunch in a shoe box, with a dozen eggs for his hostess. When he arrived, he handed the box over, saying to his hostess: "Take the eggs, but leave the lunch."

Imagine the surprise of the hostess when she opened the parcel to find a pair of shoes.

An Auckland railway worker slipped as he was jumping on the

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TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1956.

JOHN CLARKE'S CASEBOOK

Weather Story

"Only the weather would stop," cried James from the witness-box at Bow Street, and echoed a thought that must have occurred to millions—that no weather at all would be an improvement on what we have had this summer. James is a powerful-looking man of 33, who bared his chest and flexed his muscles as he strode into the court, as if he sensed challenge and affront in the iron bars of the dock.

"You are charged," the learned clerk said to him, "with wilfully trespassing at Pileatity Circus Underground Station. Are you guilty or not guilty?"

I DON'T FEEL GUILTY

"Well, I've been advised to plead guilty, but I don't feel guilty at all," said James, and looked a vast glow on the dock rail.

"Plead not guilty, then," said Sir Laurence Durne, the chief magistrate, and James did.

A plain-clothes policeman went into the witness-box. "I've been instructed to ask for an adjournment," he said, "as the prosecution is engaged elsewhere."

"Oh, I shouldn't have thought the case was all that complicated," Sir Laurence said. "I think we'll go on with it."

AGAINST MYSELF

A UNIFORMED officer of the British Transport police went into the witness-box, and told how three times the afternoon before, he had ordered James to leave the Underground station, which he seemed to be using as a kind of club.

"The first two times, he moved," the policeman reported, "but the third time he just stayed where he was leaning on a display window, and said: 'I've committed no offence against this country.'"

"Do you want to give evidence?" Sir Laurence asked James. "Against myself?" asked James indignantly.

Sir Laurence explained, and James mumbled round to the box.

A NEAR MISS

"What is your occupation?" asked the learned clerk.

"I got none," said James, "though I did come down to the market one day some weeks ago thinking I might get a job. But I got here too early, there was no guv'nor around, so I went away again."

"What do you want to say about yesterday?"

"Well, I went down there because it was a bit drier and warmer than outside. There's lots of fellows go for the same reason. If only the weather would stop, I wouldn't go there, see?"

ANOTHER SORT OF SHELTER

"It's proved," said Mr. Laurence, "that you have been in the market for three years, but before that, he tells me, he was in the catering department of London Transport."

"Well, look here," said Sir Laurence to James, "the police are invited on to the railway premises in order that they may travel on the railways. Those premises are not public shelters. Unless you want to spend some time in another sort of shelter—a prison—don't do this again. You're discharged conditionally."

"Yes, sir," said James and went out, with a glance at the daylight. The weather still had not stopped.

Marry Without A CommonLanguage

Nicosia, Sept. 24. A British airman and his Greek bride were married in a church ceremony here in which a double translation was necessary.

"Neither" speaks the other's language.

Corporal Brian Hollingsworth, 22, married pretty Desina Prodromou, 19, at the Greek Orthodox Church in a suburb of Nicosia. It was their second wedding, following a civil ceremony in English yesterday.

Corporal Hollingsworth told newsmen after the ceremony that he and his wife got along "just fine". They carried on their six-month courtship with the aid of a book called "Greek Without Tears," he said.

United Press.

How US Influenced Trend Of Events In Suez Canal Crisis

London, Sept. 24.

John Sampson, Washington correspondent of the London Daily Herald, reports in the newspaper today that from the outset of the Suez crisis in July, the United States used all its influence to prevent there being a show of force against Egypt.

In a dispatch to the Herald, he says that Mr Robert Murphy of the United States State Department reported from London soon after President Nasser nationalised the canal that "war was imminent."

Mr John Foster Dulles, the Secretary of State, reacted by proposing the 24-nation conference on Suez and by influencing American ambassadors in the interested countries to urge a peaceful settlement.

Sampson said that in New Delhi, for example, the Embassy Counselor, Mr Frederic Bartlett, said "Indian opinion was divided between sympathy for Nasser and interest in keeping the Canal open." Mr Bartlett was told "to play to (Prime Minister Nehru) as a possible moderating influence on Nasser and the British."

Sampson said that the crisis seemed to be abating until August 29, when it was announced that Britain and France were building up a joint military force in Cyprus.

He said Mr Dulles promptly told the British and French ambassadors "that if their countries plunged into war there was not the slightest hope of American military support."

A few days later President Eisenhower sent a similar message to Prime Minister Sir Anthony Eden, Sampson said.

27,000-Mile Trip For Ship

London, Sept. 24.

The British research ship Shackleton (1,102 tons) will leave Southampton next Monday, with scientists, technicians and supplies for Britain's Antarctic bases, the Colonial Office announced here today.

The ship will make a round voyage of 27,000 miles and will relieve eight of the ten British bases of the Falkland Islands Dependencies Survey.

All of these can only be reached by sea during the short Antarctic summer.

Members of the Survey, some of whom have spent two years in the Antarctic, will return in the Shackleton. They are expected to reach Southampton next May.

The Falkland Islands Dependencies Survey carries out a regular programme of scientific and continuous meteorological work on the mainland and surrounding islands of Graham Land and from bases in Rye Bay, Signy Island, Deception Island, Argentina Island, Port Lockroy, Admiralty Bay, Anvers Island, Hurd Island, Laidlaw Coast and Diego Coast.

All 10 bases will contribute scientific information for use during the International Geophysical year—China Mail Special.

Plane Disaster: 12 Killed

Buenos Aires, Sept. 24.

An Air Force C-47 transport plane carrying 12 men crashed and burned on the slopes of 14,127-foot Mount Yale today while flying from Peterson Field at Colorado Springs, Colorado, to Hamilton Air Force Base in California.

There were no survivors. The Air Force said the plane, attached to the Continental Air Defence Command in Colorado Springs, took off from Peterson Field at 10 a.m. It had been scheduled to land at Hamilton at 4 p.m.

A sheriff's party reached the scene of the crash at 6:08 p.m. and found 11 charred bodies before darkness fell.

The burned wreckage was scattered over a wide area in a steep canyon at about the 11,500-foot level, on the north side of a peak some 20 miles west of here—United Press.

Matsumoto's Moscow Mission

Moscow, Sept. 25.

Mr Shunichi Matsumoto, Japanese government special envoy, arrived today for new talks with the Soviet government in an effort to end the eleven-year state of war between the two countries.

Mr Matsumoto, who arrived at Moscow airport aboard a Soviet airliner from Copenhagen, said his talks in the Soviet Union were aimed at restoring peace with the Soviet Union.

Mr Matsumoto said he was making preparations for a visit to Moscow by Japanese Prime Minister Ichiro Hatoyama who was expected to arrive in Moscow after Mr Matsumoto cleared the way for a restoration of relations.

HIS TASK

Mr Matsumoto was met at the airport by Mr Makihito Kishi, acting chief of the Soviet Foreign Ministry. Mr Kishi, in turn, met Mr Matsumoto at the Japanese Embassy in Moscow.

Mr Matsumoto said he was making preparations for a visit to Moscow by Japanese Prime Minister Ichiro Hatoyama who was expected to arrive in Moscow after Mr Matsumoto cleared the way for a restoration of relations.

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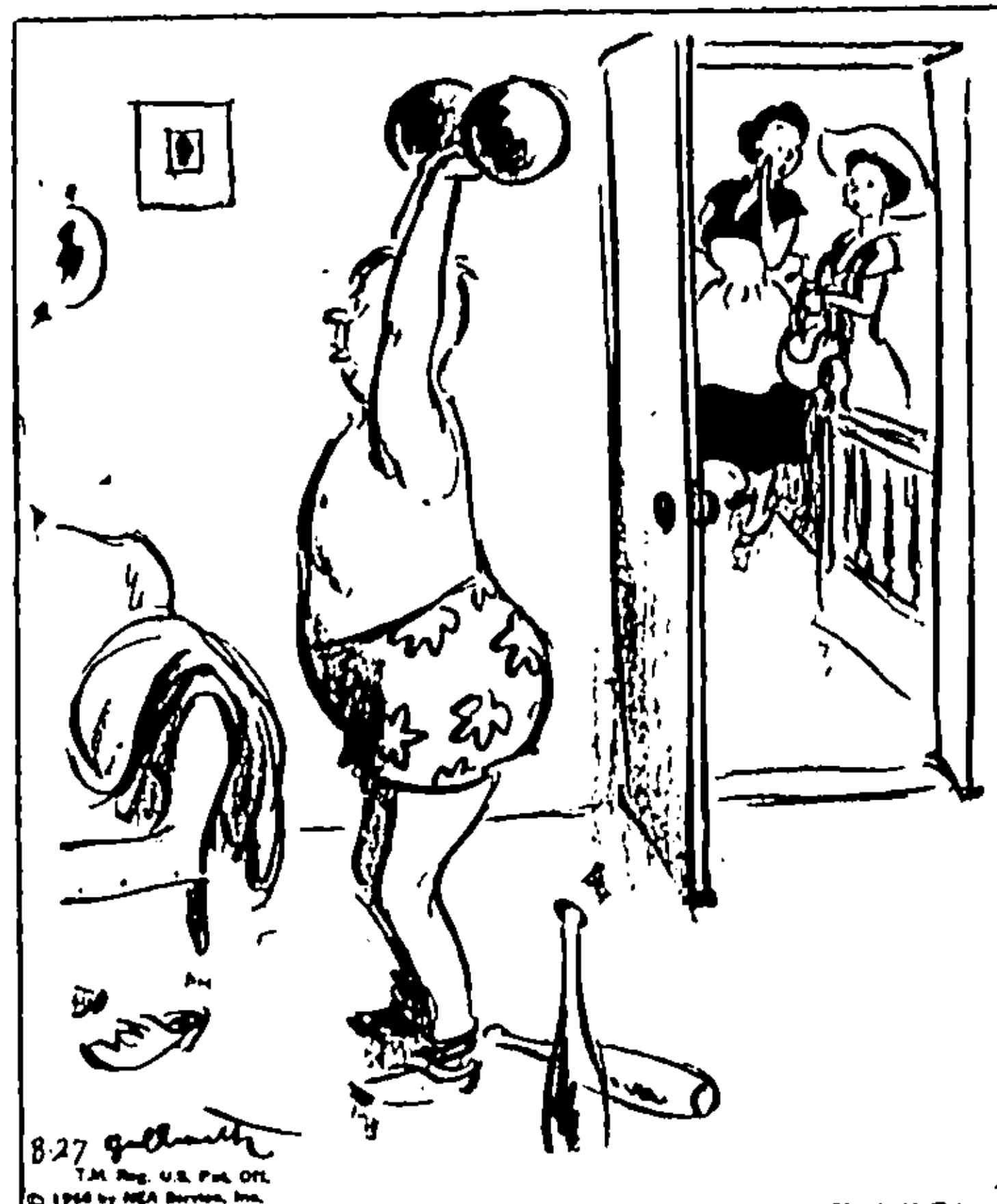
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SIDE GLANCES By Galbraith



"It all started when the boy next door offered to cut the grass because the job looked too hard for him!"

Diplomas Presented To "Safe Drivers"

Commodore J. H. Unwin, DSC, RN, at the Royal Navy Dockyard this morning distributed diplomas, awarded by the Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents, to 41 civilian drivers of Royal Navy vehicles for safe driving during 1955.

Prior to the presentation Commodore Unwin said, "This figure represents 71 per cent of all applicants—an increase of two per cent over the previous year. Thirty-one drivers received awards for the second time."

He also stated that the number of accidents in which naval and civilian drivers were involved fell by 15 per cent.

"None of the accidents was classified as serious, and in only five did persons receive injuries," he said. "The majority of accidents were due to minor faults in the vehicles," he added.

Following are those who qualified for awards in the National "Safe Driving" competition for 1955: Mr. K. H. Chan, Lai King-wai, Fung Yung, Yip Yau-fook, Yau Tong, Yung Ping-sang, Man Choy, Ng Chi-hung, Li Ki, Ma King-wan, Pong Kwok, Ma Shing, Lo Chun, Sin Wai-long, Wong Shu-po, Ma Chong, Wong Ho-chiu, Yung Yau-kien, Chung Lam, Tang Fat, Yau Kam-to, Luk Chow, Chan Yuen, Lai Chung, Lau Man-fai, Tang Ping-cheung, Wan Yiu-fai, Wong Gin-kung, Wong Kwong-ming, Wong Kung, Kuo Kwan, Lo Kwok-hing, Chung Choy, Chan Kan-chung, Mo We-kien, Kan Si-yau, Lai Wung-yuen, Keung Tak, Wong Buck and Lui Shui-ping.

Dr Pang Teng-cheung, Police pathologist, gave evidence this morning against Leung Hon-man, 38, charged with using an instrument to procure an abortion, before Mr Justice J. Reynolds at the Criminal Sessions.

The accused was alleged to have committed the offence on Shek Ping-ying, a former dance first-class, at 22 Java Road, ground floor, on July 3.

Mr Simon Li, Crown Counsel, is prosecuting. Mr Paul Yu is defending Leung. He is instructed by Mr Francis H. B. Wong, of C. Y. Kwan and Co.

A Jury of five men and two women are hearing the case.

Dr Pang said that at 6.35 p.m. on July 3 he went to the Java Road address. Besides a Police party, there were two Chinese men and a woman. One of the men was the accused. The woman was Shek Ping-ying.

Witness said that, among other things, he found a tray of instruments. There were blood-stains on them. With Shek's consent, he examined her. She then agreed to go to Queen Mary Hospital.

At the hospital, Dr Pang went on, Dr Chan Pui-chi examined Shek in his presence. There was no evidence of any illness in her, or that she had taken any drugs.

Witness said he later returned to 22 Java Road and took possession of a number of articles, which he identified in Court.

Hearing is proceeding.

HONGKONG FILM STARS MOBBED

Two beautiful leading Hong Kong movie stars arrived by plane last night to attend the First Manila International Film Festival starting on Wednesday.

They are the Misses Helen Ma and Diana Chang who were accompanied by Lin Mo-yen, Vice-President of the Central Motion Pictures Corporation of Hong Kong.

Mr Lin said that Hong Kong had two entries in the Festival—"Poppy Flower" and "Dawn On The High Seas."

The two Hong Kong movie stars were mobbed by their welcome, mostly members of the Chinese community.

France Press.

The flight lasted over two hours and made four experimental landings. This said—Reuters.

France Press.

France Press.

MURDER CHARGE PROCEEDINGS

Witness Says Couple Were Not Happily Married

A frequent visitor of the family, Mrs Analisa Devine, said that the accused, Pte Raymond Frederick Shepherd and his wife were not happily married.

"I don't know how to explain, but I could see that they were not happily married as should be," she said.

Mrs Devine was testifying at Kowloon Court this morning in the committal proceedings before Mr Derek Cons against the 26-year-old soldier, for the alleged murder of his wife.

Mrs Devine said on June 18 she left London by air for Hong Kong. Mrs Shepherd was a fellow-passenger. On arrival, she was quartered in Melbourne Apartments and she got to know the accused and his wife quite well. She met the couple on many occasions in their room, No. 309.

Insp. K. S. Bodie, prosecuting, asked: "Would you say that the accused and Mrs Shepherd were a happy couple?"

Mrs Devine said "No."

"What would be your reason for saying that they were not happy?—As I could see things then, they were not happy. I don't know how to explain, but I could see that they were not happily married as should be."

Can you remember any incident which showed they were not happy?—I can't say.

BORROWED MONEY

Did the deceased woman ever borrow money from you?—Yes, small sums.

Did you know that Mrs Shepherd was expecting a baby?—Yes.

Did the accused know about it?—Yes.

Did he seem quite happy about this?—Yes.

You said you have never heard the accused and Mrs Shepherd quarrelling. Have you ever heard nasty remarks pass between them?—Yes, sometimes.

Did you ever join in parties—drinking parties—in Room 309?—No.

Were you present when the accused was drinking?—Yes.

At these times did you ever see anything unusual happen?—No.

HEARD THREATS

Did you ever hear the accused threaten Mrs Shepherd or do anything that looked like a threat?—Yes, sometimes.

Mrs Devine said she heard the accused threatening his wife on two occasions. The accused said in a "funny" way "I will strangle you."

Mrs Devine added that the accused made a pretence of threatening his wife by putting his hands on her neck, and Mrs Shepherd replied "You will suffer more than I" to her husband.

Mrs Devine said this happened twice in her presence. She added "I never took it seriously."

She said that the accused treated his wife decently.

Insp. Bodie: Did the accused give his wife sufficient to live on?

Witness: As far as I know yes.

To your knowledge were they quite happy?—No.

Insp. Bodie himself gave evidence of his visit to Room 309 at 11.15 a.m. on June 31.

He described the furniture in the room and told of his finding the body of Mrs Shepherd in the wardrobe.

Insp. Bodie said "The body was in a squatting-down position with the chin tucked into the chest. Her arms were folded. Her thighs and elbows were discoloured. She was dressed in a white nightgown with red spots and a pair of knickers."

APPEARED WORRIED

Shortly before 5 p.m. that day S/Sgt Thomson accompanied the accused to the police station, said Insp. Bodie.

Shepherd was dressed in uniform and he appeared to have been drinking, but he was not drunk. His eyes were red and he appeared agitated, and worried.

Insp. Bodie said he explained to the accused that he was not under arrest and that he (Insp. Bodie) wished to question him.

Did he appear different before (Pte) Shepherd was arrested shortly before 4 p.m. by the Military authorities for being absent from duty?

In the course of questioning Insp. Bodie said he informed Shepherd that he would place him under arrest for the murder of his wife.

Hearing is continuing.

From Our Files 100 Years Ago

His Excellency Rear-Admiral Sir Michael Seymour arrived from his northern cruise in the Winchester yesterday, and has, we see, at once shifted his flag to the Calcutta 80. On the occasion of his Excellency's visit to Nagasaki, in the early part of the present month, the Japanese authorities took the opportunity to say that, by their reading of "The Sterling Convention" liberty was not accorded to the crews of vessels to walk about the town and to test this they placed a barrier of boats with chains across the Channel, so that the Barracouta should not go further.

Sir Michael, after informing the Japanese that his reading of the Convention's provisions, stated that finding they were not disposed to move the boat barrier, ordered the Barracouta to get up steam, and to proceed to land her crew—which was done, the barrier offering as much effectual resistance as a net of bullet-proof—one boat being captured, and another carried by the Barracouta's lower gun, kept on the rail for the occasion, half way up the harbour. After that no objection was made to excursions through the streets, though it was not possible to make purchases excepting at the appointed Bazaar, near the architecture, and then at prices so absurdly high that, in reality, trade it could not be called.

The Dutch screw Frigate Medusa was still at Japan when the fleet left, as was also the paddle steamer given to the Japanese by the Dutch Government last year, and made use of occasionally for short cruises.

STREET FIGHT

Having occasion to walk westward before the sun was high the morning after our last issue, we happened on a crowd of unemployed stomen near the old Naval stores, in the act of forming a ring, for what they said was to be a "fair stand up fight."

Our first impression was that we were about to have an opportunity to furnish our sporting friends with a story of a "Bella's life"—of rounds 1, 2 and 3, bottle holders, second &c.

Before the idea was well formed, however, the principals were at it—each with a kick at the other's abdomen—a random strike—a grasp at his head, mutual hair pulling, hug and shove—down! What a disappointment!—But how horrible that which followed—the Anglo-Saxon showed human compassion then began biting at each other, one of them actually tearing out the centre of the other's lower lip, and spitting it on the grass. This was too much even for the rest of the Californian crowd who stood by, and they—the combatants—the cannibals—were parted.

Such was what they called, in American parlance, a "fight" and they would have gouged each other's eyes out had they longer opportunity. The way to put a stop to any more of these beastly displays would be to take away the license of the beer and liquor peddlers, with whom the men reside, and fine him heavily. Quarrellers would then be warned of the consequences, and taught that Hongkong is an English settlement.

STREET DOGS

The announcement by the Acting Superintendent of Police that all dogs found in the streets without collars are to be destroyed according to law, leads the public to enquire how it has been that whilst such was the law never before acted on it.

The only answer to this has to be found in the conclusion that Hongkong is a better Police Officer than an Englishman—and that Government think this is certain from their neglect to appoint Inspector Jarman, the oldest officer on the force, to the office of Officiating Deputy Superintendent.

This many dog destruction will not cease with today, we hope. In Singapore the liberty many dogs have one day in each month for dog destroying—Ten cents being given by the Municipal Committee for each head—the corpse, again, being disposed of to planters for manure. According to the returns, many dogs were destroyed in Singapore during the year ended December 31, 1955.

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